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# Survey of the Socio-economic Background of High school Girls in Vocational Home-making Classes in Selected Areas of South Dakota

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**SURVEY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF  
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS IN VOCATIONAL HOME-  
MAKING CLASSES IN SELECTED AREAS  
OF SOUTH DAKOTA**

**BY  
BEVERLY BADE DOBRENSKI**

**A research report submitted  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
degree Master of Education, Department of Home  
Economics Education, South Dakota State  
College of Agriculture and  
Mechanic Arts**

**August, 1962**

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BBD

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## INTRODUCTION

According to Coon (6:1)

Home Economics in the public secondary schools is centered on developing those abilities and understandings needed in homes and in family life today. To a large extent, the kind of individuals who become the future citizens of the country will be determined by the kinds of homes from which individuals come. It is important, therefore, that the schools be aware of the understandings and abilities needed by homemakers and effective family members, and seek to develop these understandings and abilities.

Although many of these understandings may be developed when pupils are studying other subjects, special help is needed by most pupils in applying these understandings in home situations. In fact, many problems, arising in homes, not only call for an understanding of principles of home economics, but also the application of principles from such areas as management, economics, psychology, the sciences, and art. It is to these tasks that home economics teachers need to address themselves in order that pupils may live intelligently as home members in today's and tomorrow's world.

All areas of vocational homemaking are directed toward successful family living. As stated in *New Directions* (31:4,5), it is concerned with the following aspects of family living:

- \* family relationships and child development
- \* consumption and other economic aspects of personal and family living
- \* nutritional needs and the selection, preservation, preparation, and use of food
- \* design, selection, construction, and care of clothing, and its psychological and social significance
- \* textiles for clothing and for the home
- \* housing for the family and equipment and furnishings for the household
- \* art as an integral part of everyday life
- \* management in the use of resources so that values and goals of the individual, the family, or of society may be attained

Since homemaking is taught to meet the needs and interests of the girls an overview of the ever changing socio-economic background is necessary for an effective curriculum.

The writer became aware of the problem of needs and interests while doing graduate study at South Dakota State College. The basis of several of these courses, a thorough study of available State Curriculum Guides, was being used to revise South Dakota's curriculum guide.

The writer felt that a thorough study of the social and economic backgrounds was necessary for a true picture of the needs of South Dakota girls. To aid studies in curriculum revision and to help the professional home economist, the writer conducted this research to bring to the fore some recent data of socio-economic backgrounds of girls in vocational homemaking classes in South Dakota.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

After a thorough study of the problem, the following objectives were deemed necessary to give a true picture of the socio-economic background of girls in vocational homemaking classes in South Dakota:

1. To understand the make-up of families of high school girls and their social, mealtime, and religious practices.
2. To gain some knowledge of the kind of homes in which the girls live.
3. To better understand the girl as a member of her family and of society.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It was the belief of the author that society, migration, population changes and the family and home in which the girl lives make her into the person she is, with her own individual needs.

### Our Society Today

Lyle (23) reports that our society is in flux and that the role of the woman in the home, community and professional fields is changing rapidly. This is further illustrated by Stanley, Smith, Benne & Anderson (27) who say that society is in a period of transition today. They state that a transitional era is marked by confusion and conflict in beliefs about the various important areas of social practice. The school can play a conservative role and stress traditional ideas which should be preserved or it can emphasize new ideas to promote social welfare. Ideally, the school should present the worth-while ideas of both sides.

Emphasizing the belief that society is changing, Fallgatter (11) says that children in recent years have been forced to undergo more revolutionary changes than has ever been true of any children in American society.

Renne (26) says that the family of today has lost control of its economic function which had a daily part of family life in the 1920's.

Kumlein (20) found a decreasing farm population; an increase in the average size of farms; a shift toward agricultural production away

from livestock production; an increase in farm mechanization; an increase of marketing within the state as a result of more complete settlement of South Dakota; an increase in the part-time farmer who holds down a supplementary occupation; an increase in farm tenancy; a decrease in farm wealth; an improvement in rural working conditions with better means of transportation and communication aiding the increase; and more farmers participating as leaders in the government agricultural programs. He has come to the pertinent conclusion that the declining and the shifting of the farm population has lead to maladjustments in the social institutions; particularly in the school, the church, and the local government.

Dimit (8) says that living conditions in South Dakota have improved greatly in spite of population increases. He found that in 1950 slightly more than three-fourths of the farm homes had no central heating, about two-thirds had no running water, 82 per cent of the homes had no indoor toilets, 79 per cent had no bathtub or shower, 40 per cent had no kitchen sink, 34 per cent had no mechanical refrigeration, one-third of the farm homes had no electricity, and 3 per cent had no radios. He stated that farm families are working toward an improvement of these conditions, but that the farm home improvements lag behind farm improvements.

Chittick (4) states that the small trade center will not disappear as it plays a vital part in the socio-economic life of rural communities. There will be a still greater concentration of population in large cities and in towns on all-weather roads within commuting distance.

## Family Income Practices

Weiss (29) in summarizing the 1951 Agricultural Conference says that consumer expenditures have been increasing since World War II and that most families have relatively small savings. The Federal Reserve Board estimates that nearly six out of ten families in early 1956 had either no liquid assets or they had amounts less than \$500.

## The Home

Hurd (15) believes that the one-family house with its plot of ground, even if it is like all the others, is quite a change from the multiple city dwelling and sparsely settled rural neighborhood of the past. She says that the country and city seem to be coming together and it looks as if we might develop a new pattern of living in which we can make use of both city and country advantages without the disadvantages formerly associated with either.

Barnes (1) in regarding home improvements says that families with incomes of more than \$4000 used a smaller percentage of the average net farm income for house improvements than did families having less than \$4000 average net income.

Luchsinger (33) concludes that an increase in facilities (running water, bathtub or shower, central heating and mechanical refrigeration) were combinations of factors, more than a single factor, and similarities may vary in different parts of the North-Central region. She found South Dakota one of the low areas for an increase for all facilities.

Johanson (16) states that South Dakota reached its peak of population in 1930 with 692,849 people. He says many young people leave South Dakota looking for jobs and professional openings. However he believes that the great flood control projects within the state will hold job opportunities for people of the state.

Davis (7) says the working force today is in a state of rapid change. We are faced by tremendous needs for defense and by economic competition from abroad and can meet this increase in the labor force by recruiting children who are poor but smart. It means that our schools must train many more of the able children from the lower socio-economic group. If we do not, we will be seriously challenged by the large populations of Asia and Eastern Europe.

#### Family Food Habits Today

Converse (5) compared the Converse and Birmingham families of two centuries and with the assumption that they were typical of their times concluded that American families have increased consumption of fruits, vegetables, milk and eggs.

Burrill and Alsup (3) found that the dietaries of only eight per cent of the women of South Dakota could be rated as superior. Forty-two per cent of the dietaries had more than half of the NRC allowances of all eight nutrients and the remaining 58 per cent failed to supply even half of the allowance of from one to four of the nutrients.



### Needs of Today's Teenagers

Kettlekamp (18) says that the years of adolescence bring about startling emotional and physical changes in the individual and that some of these are of the nature that social maladjustments can result unless appropriate personal adjustments are made along the way. It is with this group that the secondary school teacher spends his time and effort.

Garrison (12) says that the interests of the adolescent change with the physical and emotional changes; and the school should help him realize that he is not entirely a victim of world circumstance but that there is much he can do to determine and change his environment.

Leavitt (21) says that a school curriculum should be designed to teach the significance of man's basic need so he can be himself. The curriculum should emphasize the study of personal, social, community and world wide goals.

The editors of Coronet (13) say that adolescence puts girls into new relationships in the home and in society. They report that finding a "place in the world" is their basic social drive.

King and Lam (19) report that food affects your size, shape, skin, hair, eyes and teeth. It affects your performance in sports, studies, and in social life. It also affects your personality and your future.

Dr. Berryman (2) emphasizes that while nutritional deficiencies are rare in America, the trend from teenage dietary surveys does not provide an assurance of optimum or even adequate nutrition.

Everson (10) states that a portion of the adolescent population are overweight while another segment is seriously below weight. Two nutritional problems are the high incidence of tuberculosis in this age group and the complications of pregnancy and the birth of defective infants among teenage mothers.

Duvall (9) states that teenagers tend to be daring and enjoy exploring. She states conflict between parents and teenagers are a product of our times.

Orr (25) gives the following needs of teenagers:

- \* youth needs to love
- \* youth needs to work
- \* youth need to participate in responsible social roles
- \* youth need to acquire knowledge about themselves
- \* youth need to gain knowledge of the world
- \* youth need opportunity to earn emotional independence from parents
- \* youth need freedom to experiment
- \* youth need opportunity for continuous evaluation of their experiences

### The Homemaking Curriculum

Loving and Harper (22) believe the homemaking course directs the pupils attention toward himself as an individual and as a family member. The course is taught from goals set up to help students acquire feelings of adequacy and confidence and to develop family living attitudes for the present and the future.

Vandergriff (34) recommends an increase in emphasis on human relations as all youth need to learn how to get along with others.

Johnson (32) found in her study that girls in Homemaking classes

need far more aid in conquering their personal and social adjustments with more practical activities that will aid in solving their problems.

Walker (28) thinks that schools are coddling our young people and that students appear to be helpless in every school situation except social activities.

Willis (35) says that the primary purpose of the Homemaking course is to help girls become better homemakers as that is what 90 per cent of the girls become. She says the curriculum in Homemaking has changed in the past fifty years from teacher dominated to a family centered program.

Gillespie (14) believes that an adequate homemaking program will instruct students in the value of good community relations.

Williamson and Lyle (30) say the purpose of Homemaking Education, according to the consensus of persons working in the field, is to prepare individuals for more effective home and family living and that it is evident that lessons should be directed to real life situations and subject matter not related directly to home and family life should be omitted. They recommend that the program be designed for the age range; that it be flexible and related to family life; that it is student-teacher planned; that it is family centered; that it is alive with class participation; that it is evaluated in terms of changed behavior; that it is democratic in procedure; and that it is varied and correlated with home experiences, home visits, and Future Homemakers of America.

## PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES

The literature studied pertained to social and economic conditions and to needs and interests of adolescents of the past decade. These subjects are in a state of constant change, as indicated by the readings, and thus it was necessary to study available data related to backgrounds of girls in high school homemaking classes.

The writer prepared a trial questionnaire as a tool to use in gathering necessary data. This questionnaire was reviewed, studied and put into form. A pilot study was conducted in the writer's school department at Adrian, Minnesota. Being familiar with the people in the Adrian area, it was possible for the writer to judge the effectiveness of the questionnaire. It was typed, mimeographed, and mailed to South Dakota schools. For questionnaire see appendix, Exhibit D.

Areas of comparison were set up over the state and South Dakota was divided as follows: north-east area--east of the Missouri river and town on or north of Highway 14 which crosses the state, south-east area--east of the Missouri river and south of Highway 14, and the western area--the total area west of the Missouri river.

A list of schools having three year vocational homemaking departments was compiled and divided into three lists, one for each area. From these lists, twenty-five per cent of the schools were selected at random.

From the west river section, the following school departments are noted: Belle Fourche, Burke, Deadwood, Edgemont, Fort Pierre,

Lemmon, Martin, McIntosh, Spearfish, Rapid City and Winner. The following three schools were selected at random:

1. Edgemont
2. McIntosh
3. Winner

The following list of schools came from the southeast area of South Dakota: Alcester, Beresford, Brandon, Centerville, Chamberlain, Colman, Colton, Dell Rapids, Egan, Elk Point, Elkton, Garretson, Harrisburg, Hudson, Humboldt, Hurley, Jefferson, Lennox, Madison (Central, Franklin, and General Beadle), Menno, Mitchell, Montrose, Parker, Pierre, Platte, Salem, Scotland, Tripp, Vermillion, Wessington Springs, Wagner and Yankton. The following nine schools were selected at random:

1. Brandon
2. Dell Rapids
3. Elkton
4. Harrisburg
5. Lennox
6. Mitchell
7. Platte
8. Tripp
9. Yankton

The schools in the northeast section were Arlington, Barnard, Bristol, Britton, Brookings, Clark, Clear Lake, Conde, De Smet, Estelline, Gettysburg, Ipswich, Lake Preston, Milbank, Miller, Mobridge, Onida, Redfield, Roslyn, Sisseton, Tulare, White, Willow Lake, and Wilmot. Six schools were selected at random; they are as follows:

1. Britton
2. De Smet
3. Estelline
4. Milbank
5. Redfield
6. White

Personal letters were mailed to the homemaking instructors of the schools named, requesting cooperation in gathering pertinent information. A stamped, self-addressed reply card was enclosed in the letter to the homemaking teacher. For copies of the letter and the card see appendix, Exhibits A and B.

Schools in the western area returned the reply cards with affirmative replies immediately after mailing. In the south-east area, affirmative replies were received from Brandon, Elkton, Lennox, and Mitchell. No reply was received from Harrisburg and a second letter was mailed. For a copy of the second letter, see appendix, Exhibit C. Dell Rapids, Tripp, and Yankton replied that they could not do the questionnaire. Schools at Centerville, Colman, Colton, Egan, Hurley, Parker and Wagner were contacted to replace the four schools. No reply was received from the second letter to Harrisburg. Affirmative replies were received from Centerville, Parker, and Wagner and these three schools were added to the list. Due to lack of time to secure other schools, the following schools were used for the study in the south-east area: Brandon, Centerville, Elkton, Lennox, Mitchell, Parker, and Wagner. Data was treated as equal to the other areas.

In the north-east area, De Smet, Estelline, Milbank, Redfield, and White returned affirmative replies. Britton declined to handle the questionnaire. Lake Preston was contacted and agreed to cooperate in the collection of data.

The specified number of copies of questionnaires, an instruction sheet to the homemaking teacher and a self-addressed envelope with return postage were mailed to each of the sixteen schools. For copies

of the questionnaire and instruction sheet see appendix, Exhibits D and E.

Questionnaires were returned from all of the schools with the exception of Milbank. Letters of thank-you nature were sent to the cooperating homemaking teachers in the schools that aided in collecting the data. For a copy of the thank-you letter see appendix, Exhibit F.

The questionnaires were machine tabulated in the three areas with divisions for Homemaking I, Homemaking II, and Homemaking III. A tally was made to combine the three areas for a state total. The percentages for the data were calculated by hand and double checked for accuracy. Percentages were carried to four places and rounded off to the nearest tenth.

The results were summarized in three groups: the family, the home, and the girl. Conclusions were drawn and recommendations made for use of the information by persons interested in the socio-economic backgrounds of the high school girls in South Dakota's vocational Homemaking classes.

Suggestions were rendered for further study and/or use of the collected data.

## RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The collected data were divided into three groupings. These groupings were: the family of the selected girls, the home of the selected girls, and the girl.

The information found on the following tables and in the text was collected from the high school girls used in this research. A total of 685 girls participated from 16 schools in the three areas of South Dakota. A regular Homemaking class hour was used by the girls to fill out the questionnaire, in the presence of their Homemaking instructor. The information has been tabulated and analyzed in the following chapters. A deviation of 15 per cent from the total was noted when comparing the percentages of the three individual classes within each area with the total percentage.

### The Family of the Selected Girls

Lyle (23) reports that the role of the woman in the home, community and professional fields is changing rapidly. The home is the first environment with which a young child has experience. Because the writer believed that the home and family life influence the girl, information was collected to gain an insight into the girls' family life.



Table I. Information Concerning the Families of the Selected Girls

	Homemaking I		North-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		South-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		West Area		Homemaking III		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
Father living at home																				
Yes	76	88.4	55	90.2	46	95.8	105	92.1	123	91.1	76	92.7	90	92.8	41	100.0	15	71.4	627	91.5
No	6	7.0	6	9.8	1	2.1	7	6.1	8	5.9	3	3.7	6	6.2	0	0.0	3	14.2	40	5.8
No answer	4	4.7			1	2.1	2	1.8	4	3.0	3	3.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	3	14.2	18	2.6
Mother living at home																				
Yes	83	96.5	59	96.8	41	85.4	112	98.2	134	99.3	79	96.3	97	100.0	41	100.0	21	100.0	667	97.4
No	2	2.3	1	1.6	6	12.5	1	0.9	1	0.7	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	1.8
No answer	1	1.2	1	1.6	1	2.1	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.9
Father's age																				
Under 30	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
30 to 34	1	1.2	0	0.0	4	8.3	3	2.6	2	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.0	2	4.9	1	4.8	14	2.0
35 to 39	18	20.9	7	11.3	3	6.2	17	14.9	15	11.1	2	2.4	18	18.6	3	7.3	3	14.2	86	12.6
40 to 45	23	26.7	24	39.4	8	16.7	47	41.2	57	42.2	33	40.2	37	36.1	19	46.3	5	23.8	253	36.9
45 and older	44	51.2	30	49.2	33	68.7	47	41.2	61	45.2	47	57.3	41	42.3	17	41.5	12	57.1	332	48.5
Mother's age																				
Under 30	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
30 to 34	10	11.6	3	4.9	3	6.3	10	8.8	10	7.4	1	1.2	10	10.3	4	9.8	0	0.0	51	7.6
35 to 39	28	32.6	26	42.6	8	16.7	33	28.9	40	29.6	18	21.9	34	35.1	15	36.6	7	33.3	209	30.5
40 to 44	27	31.4	26	42.6	18	37.7	34	29.8	38	28.1	28	34.1	29	29.9	10	24.4	6	28.6	216	31.5
45 and older	21	24.4	6	9.8	19	39.3	37	32.5	47	34.8	35	42.7	23	23.7	12	29.3	8	38.1	203	30.2
Father's occupation																				
Professional	4	4.7	4	6.6	2	4.2	6	5.3	11	8.1	1	1.2	15	15.5	4	9.8	0	0.0	47	6.9
Farmer	38	44.2	26	42.6	16	33.3	62	54.4	52	38.5	45	54.9	35	36.1	27	65.9	6	28.6	307	44.8
Skilled laborer	16	18.6	15	24.6	9	18.6	15	13.1	31	23.0	9	10.9	18	18.6	4	9.8	5	23.8	122	17.8
Unskilled laborer	4	4.7	7	11.3	5	10.5	7	6.1	11	8.1	5	6.1	9	9.3	2	4.9	0	0.0	30	4.4
Others	24	27.9	9	14.8	16	33.3	24	21.1	30	22.2	22	26.8	20	20.6	4	9.8	10	47.6	159	23.3
Mother's occupation																				
Homemaker	61	71.0	43	70.5	27	56.3	83	72.8	93	68.9	55	67.1	67	69.1	30	73.2	11	52.4	470	68.6
Teacher	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.1	5	4.4	5	3.7	5	6.1	3	3.1	4	9.8	2	9.5	26	3.8
Clerk	3	3.5	3	4.9	3	6.3	3	2.6	10	7.4	2	2.4	4	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	4.1
Secretary	0	0.0	3	4.9	1	2.1	4	3.5	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	4.8	13	1.9
Waitress	2	2.3	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	0.9	5	3.7	0	0.0	3	3.1	1	2.4	1	4.8	14	2.0
Babysitter	1	1.2	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4
Beauty operator	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	5	0.7
Others	18	20.9	10	16.4	14	29.2	17	14.9	20	14.8	19	23.2	17	17.5	5	12.2	6	28.6	126	18.4
Number of brothers																				
None	17	19.8	15	24.6	12	25.0	19	16.7	30	22.2	12	14.6	19	19.6	8	19.5	2	9.5	134	19.6
One	22	25.6	16	26.2	15	31.3	39	34.2	45	33.3	32	39.0	25	25.8	8	19.5	7	33.3	209	30.5
Two	22	25.6	21	34.4	11	22.9	32	28.1	36	26.7	20	24.4	26	26.8	14	34.1	4	19.0	186	27.3
Three	14	16.3	6	9.8	6	12.5	13	11.4	13	9.6	12	14.6	8	8.2	4	9.8	4	19.0	80	11.7
Four or more	11	12.8	3	4.9	4	8.3	11	9.6	11	8.1	6	7.3	19	19.6	7	17.1	4	19.0	76	11.1
Number of sisters																				
None	16	18.6	19	31.1	12	25.0	19	16.7	28	20.7	22	26.8	21	21.7	5	12.2	3	14.2	145	21.2
One	22	25.6	17	27.9	9	18.8	47	41.2	46	34.1	24	29.3	37	38.1	13	31.7	7	33.3	222	32.4
Two	25	29.1	13	21.3	12	25.0	26	22.8	36	26.7	13	15.9	22	22.7	9	22.0	3	14.2	159	23.3
Three	11	12.8	5	8.2	8	16.7	12	10.5	12	8.9	10	12.2	7	7.2	6	14.6	2	9.5	75	10.9
Four or more	10	11.6	7	11.3	7	14.6	10	8.8	13	9.6	13	15.9	10	10.3	8	19.5	6	28.6	84	12.3

Table I. (continued)

	Homeliving I		North-East Area		Homeliving III		Homeliving I		South-East Area		Homeliving III		Homeliving I		West Area		Homeliving III		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
Number of family moves in girls' lifetime																				
Never	29	33.7	21	34.4	11	22.9	36	31.6	43	31.8	29	35.4	33	34.0	15	36.6	3	14.2	220	32.1
One	23	26.7	13	21.3	16	33.3	28	24.6	26	19.3	20	24.4	16	16.5	10	24.4	3	14.2	155	22.6
Two or three	17	19.8	15	24.6	8	16.7	19	16.7	34	25.2	17	20.7	21	21.7	6	14.6	7	33.3	144	21.0
Four or five	7	8.1	7	11.5	5	10.5	12	10.5	12	8.9	8	9.8	17	17.5	5	12.2	1	4.8	74	10.8
More than five	10	11.6	5	8.2	8	16.7	19	16.7	20	14.8	8	9.8	10	10.3	5	12.2	7	33.3	92	13.4
Use of meal planning guides																				
Regularly	34	39.5	29	47.5	12	25.0	40	35.1	46	35.5	38	46.3	40	41.2	14	34.1	7	33.3	262	38.2
Sometimes	47	54.7	24	38.4	33	68.7	52	45.6	69	51.1	35	42.7	44	45.4	26	63.4	12	57.1	342	49.9
Never	5	5.8	8	13.1	3	6.3	22	19.3	18	13.3	9	10.9	13	13.4	1	2.4	2	9.5	61	11.8
Family eats breakfast together																				
Regularly	23	26.7	11	18.0	9	18.8	28	24.6	40	29.6	17	20.7	36	37.1	17	41.5	9	42.8	190	27.7
Sometimes	53	61.6	41	67.2	33	68.7	67	58.8	77	57.0	52	63.4	52	53.6	23	56.1	10	47.6	408	59.6
Never	10	11.6	9	14.8	6	12.5	19	16.7	18	13.3	13	15.9	9	9.3	1	2.4	2	9.5	87	12.7
Family eats lunch together																				
Regularly	28	32.6	12	19.7	13	27.1	28	24.6	49	36.3	26	31.7	47	48.5	25	61.0	10	47.6	236	34.8
Sometimes	56	65.1	44	72.1	29	60.4	74	64.9	73	54.1	43	52.4	45	46.4	16	39.0	11	52.4	391	57.1
Never	2	2.3	5	8.2	6	12.5	12	10.5	13	9.6	13	15.9	5	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	8.2
Family eats dinner together																				
Regularly	51	59.3	44	72.1	41	85.4	94	82.4	120	88.9	62	75.6	75	77.3	34	83.0	16	76.2	537	78.4
Sometimes	35	40.7	14	23.0	7	14.6	19	16.7	14	10.4	17	20.7	21	21.7	7	17.1	4	19.0	138	20.1
Never	0	0.0	3	4.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.7	3	3.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	10	1.5
Family says grace before meals																				
Yes	59	68.7	43	70.5	24	50.0	87	76.3	92	68.1	57	69.5	52	53.6	22	53.7	13	61.9	449	65.5
No	27	31.4	18	29.5	24	50.0	27	23.7	43	31.8	25	30.5	45	46.4	19	46.3	8	38.1	236	34.5
Family has daily worship hour																				
Yes	12	14.0	5	8.2	3	6.3	21	18.4	25	18.5	14	17.1	10	10.3	3	7.3	1	4.3	94	13.7
No	74	86.1	56	91.8	45	93.7	93	81.6	110	81.5	68	82.9	87	89.7	38	92.8	20	95.2	591	86.3
Whole family home together at least one night a week																				
Yes	72	83.7	53	86.9	33	68.7	99	86.6	117	86.7	68	82.9	81	83.5	30	73.2	13	61.9	566	82.6
No	14	16.3	8	13.1	15	31.3	15	13.1	18	13.3	14	17.1	16	16.5	11	26.8	8	38.1	119	17.4
Family receives four or more "good" monthly or weekly magazines																				
Yes	57	66.3	37	60.7	29	60.4	68	59.6	88	65.2	45	54.9	63	65.0	38	87.9	14	66.7	437	64.8
No	29	33.7	24	39.4	19	39.6	46	40.3	47	34.8	37	45.1	34	35.1	5	12.2	7	33.3	248	36.2
Home library of fifty or more books																				
Yes	41	47.7	21	34.4	17	35.4	42	36.8	57	42.2	23	28.0	36	37.1	13	31.7	7	33.3	257	37.5
No	45	52.3	40	65.6	31	64.6	72	63.1	78	57.8	59	72.0	61	62.9	28	68.3	14	66.7	428	62.5

The question gathering information about the mother and father living in the home had no place for the girl to check if either parent was deceased. This may have been the explanation for part of the 0.9 per cent of the mothers and 2.6 per cent of the fathers not reported as living at home or away from home. The fathers not living at home were reported as 5.8 per cent while the mothers not living in the home were 1.8 per cent. A greater percentage of girls had mothers living in the home than fathers. This is substantiated by 97.4 per cent of the girls having their mothers in the home compared to 91.5 per cent of the fathers living in the home.

Data pertaining to the age of the mother and father were collected. Fathers 45 years old and older had the greater percentage in the age brackets set up to collect the information on age of parents. This figure was given to be 48.5 per cent of all the fathers. Reporting fathers in the 40-45 age grouping were 36.9 per cent of the girls. There is a drop to 12.6 per cent of the fathers being in the 35-39 age bracket. Only 2.0 per cent of the fathers were in the 30-34 age group while there were no fathers in the under 30 age group.

The largest age group of the mothers was tabulated at 31.5 per cent in the 40-44 age bracket. The age grouping of 35-39 was reported to have 30.5 per cent of the mothers in this area while the 45 and older age bracket contained 30.2 per cent of the mothers. The mothers of the 30-34 age grouping was computed at 7.6 per cent and only one girl reported their mother as under 30 years of age. This figured less than one-half of one per cent and was reported as 0 per cent.

Occupations of the fathers were divided into the following classes: the professional worker, the farmer, the skilled laborer, the unskilled laborer and others. Fathers in the professional occupations made up 6.9 per cent of the total. Unskilled laborers accounted for 7.4 per cent while skilled laborers made up 17.8 per cent of the reported occupations. The category "others" contained 23.3 per cent of the fathers. This area had been established to tabulate numerous occupations other than those listed. Farming was reported to be the occupation of 44.8 per cent of the fathers.

Many mothers worked outside the home as was evidenced by data reported on the questionnaires. Homemaking as the mother's occupation was reported by 68.6 per cent of the girls. In chronologically descending order were: "others" with 18.4 per cent, clerk with 4.1 per cent, teaching with 3.1 per cent, waitress with 2.0 per cent, secretary with 1.9 per cent, beauty operator at 0.7 per cent and baby sitting with 0.4 per cent.

The number of brothers and sisters indicate that about one-fifth of the girls have either no brothers or no sisters. No brothers were reported by 19.6 per cent of the girls, while no sisters were listed by 21.2 per cent. There was a range of 30.5 per cent for one brother to 32.4 per cent for one sister. Two brothers with a total of 27.3 per cent opposes two sisters with 23.3 per cent. Three brothers were reported by 11.7 per cent of the girls while three sisters were reported by 10.9 per cent. Four or more brothers were listed by 11.1 per cent and four or more sisters by 12.3 per cent.



The number of moves a girl makes in her lifetime will affect the girl to the respect that she must adjust to new friends, new home, and possibly a new area and/or school. Slightly less than one-third (32.1 per cent) of the girls have never moved while 22.6 per cent moved once, 21.0 per cent moved two or three times and 10.8 per cent moved four or five times. The number of girls moving more than five times was 92, which is 13.4 per cent of the total number of girls.

Meal planning, using either the Basic Seven or the Four Food groups, was evidenced regularly in 38.2 per cent of the families. These guides were used sometimes by nearly one-half (49.9 per cent) of the families. Families never using meal planning guides were reported to be 11.8 per cent.

Data were collected to determine how often the family ate meals together. The information received showed that 12.7 per cent of the girls came from families that never ate breakfast together and 8.2 per cent from families that never ate lunch together. Only 1.5 per cent of the girls came from families that never ate dinner together. Girls reporting in the "sometimes" column gave evidence that 59.6 per cent sometimes ate breakfast together, 57.1 per cent sometimes ate lunch together and about one-fifth (20.1 per cent) sometimes ate dinner together. Girls reporting that their families regularly ate breakfast together was realized in 27.7 per cent of the cases reported while 34.8 per cent ate lunch together. Families eating dinner together regularly was reported by 78.4 per cent of the girls.

Evidences to the religious and social attitudes of the family were reported as follows: grace was said before meals in the homes

of 65.5 per cent of the girls while 34.5 per cent reported that no grace was offered. Daily family worship hour was held in 13.7 per cent of the homes but almost nine-tenths (86.3 per cent) had no family worship.

Having the whole family at home together at least one night a week ranked high as evidenced by 82.6 per cent as compared with 17.4 per cent in which everyone was not together at least one night per week.

Reading of "good" monthly or weekly magazines can be shown by the magazines in the home. Families having four or more "good" monthly or weekly magazines in the home were reported by 64.8 per cent of the girls and more than one-third (36.2 per cent) of the girls said their families did not receive four or more "good" weekly or monthly magazines. Families of more than one-third (37.5 per cent) of the girls had 50 or more books in their library while less than two-thirds (62.5 per cent) had fewer than 50 books.

In comparing the percentage of the three individual classes within each area with the total percentage, the following categories deviated less than 15 per cent from the total per cent: mother living at home, father living at home, fathers age, mothers occupation, number of brothers, number of sisters, family eating lunch together, daily family worship hour, family at home together at least one night a week, four or more "good" weekly or monthly magazines, and a home library of 50 or more volumes.

Deviations of more than 15 per cent from the total was found in the age of the mother in Homemaking II girls in the north-east area;

farming as an occupation of the father in the Homemaking III girls in the western area; number of moves of the western Homemaking III girls in the categories of more than five moves and never moved; use of a meal planning guide sometimes in Homemaking III in the north-east area; eating breakfast together regularly by Homemaking I girls in the north-east area; eating dinner together sometimes by the Homemaking I girls in the north-east area; and saying grace before meals by Homemaking III girls from the north-east area.

#### The Home of the Selected Girls

Data showed that 97.2 per cent of the girls lived with their parents. For this reason, the home in which the girls live is important to people who are working with high school girls. An insight into such homes in South Dakota is shown on the following pages.

Table II. Information About the Home of the Selected Girls

	Homemaking I		North-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		South-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		West area		Homemaking III		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
Type of home																				
One story	26	30.2	11	18.0	9	18.8	27	23.7	34	25.2	15	18.2	55	56.7	21	51.2	10	47.6	208	30.2
Two story	54	62.8	43	70.5	34	70.7	79	69.3	87	64.4	62	75.6	37	38.1	17	41.5	9	42.8	422	61.6
Three story	5	5.8	4	6.6	2	4.2	3	2.6	8	5.9	3	3.7	1	1.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	27	3.9
Apartment	1	1.2	2	3.3	2	4.2	1	0.9	6	4.4	2	2.4	1	1.0	1	2.4	2	9.5	18	2.6
Mobile home	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.1	4	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.1	1	2.4	0	0.0	10	1.5
Ownership of home																				
Rented	17	19.8	17	27.9	15	31.2	30	26.3	37	27.4	23	28.0	18	18.6	15	36.6	8	38.1	180	26.3
Owned	69	80.3	44	72.1	33	68.7	84	73.7	98	72.6	59	72.0	79	81.4	26	63.4	13	61.9	505	73.7
Number of rooms in home																				
One to two rooms	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.9	1	4.8	4	0.5
Three to four rooms	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.5	4	3.0	3	3.7	9	9.3	5	12.2	1	4.8	28	4.1
Five to six rooms	12	14.0	8	13.1	8	16.7	22	19.3	24	17.8	9	10.9	23	23.7	5	12.2	6	28.6	117	17.1
Seven to eight rooms	27	31.4	25	41.0	24	50.0	44	38.6	44	32.6	19	23.2	33	34.0	18	43.9	9	42.8	243	35.5
Over eight rooms	45	52.3	28	45.9	16	33.3	44	38.6	62	45.9	51	62.2	32	33.0	11	26.8	4	19.0	293	42.8
Approximate age of home																				
Under five years	4	4.7	5	8.2	3	6.2	14	12.3	11	8.1	4	4.9	10	10.3	4	9.8	2	9.5	57	8.3
Five to nine years	6	7.0	6	9.8	3	6.2	7	6.1	19	14.1	2	2.4	9	9.3	3	7.3	6	28.6	61	8.9
Ten to fourteen years	8	9.3	5	8.2	5	10.4	13	11.4	18	13.3	7	8.5	17	17.5	8	19.5	5	23.8	86	12.6
Fifteen to nineteen yrs.	10	11.6	0	0.0	6	12.5	18	15.8	15	11.1	12	14.6	15	15.5	6	14.6	3	14.2	85	12.4
Twenty years or older	58	67.5	45	73.8	31	64.6	62	54.4	72	53.3	57	69.5	46	47.4	20	48.8	5	23.8	396	57.8
Electric lights																				
Yes	86	100.0	61	100.0	48	100.0	112	98.2	135	100.0	81	98.7	97	100.0	41	100.0	21	100.0	682	99.6
No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4
One or more bathrooms																				
Yes	73	84.9	50	82.0	43	89.6	88	77.2	110	81.5	60	73.2	86	88.7	31	75.6	18	85.7	559	81.6
No	13	15.1	11	18.0	5	10.4	26	22.8	25	18.5	22	26.8	11	11.3	10	24.4	3	14.2	126	18.4
Flush toilet																				
Yes	75	87.2	54	88.5	43	89.6	87	76.3	112	83.0	62	75.6	81	83.5	29	70.7	18	85.7	561	81.9
No	11	12.8	7	11.5	5	10.4	27	23.7	23	17.0	20	24.4	16	16.5	12	29.3	3	14.2	124	18.1
Furnace																				
Yes	56	65.1	43	70.5	32	66.7	73	64.0	96	71.1	53	64.6	62	63.9	23	56.1	17	80.8	455	66.4
No	30	34.9	18	29.5	16	33.3	41	36.0	39	28.9	29	35.4	35	36.1	18	43.9	4	19.0	230	33.6
Running cold water																				
Yes	80	93.1	56	91.8	43	89.6	103	90.3	120	88.6	68	82.9	89	91.8	32	78.0	19	90.5	610	89.1
No	6	7.0	5	8.2	5	10.4	11	9.6	12	11.1	14	17.1	8	8.2	9	22.0	2	9.5	75	10.9
Running hot water																				
Yes	78	90.7	54	88.5	41	85.4	95	83.3	114	84.4	64	78.0	84	86.6	30	73.2	16	76.2	576	84.1
No	8	9.3	7	11.5	7	14.6	19	16.7	21	15.6	18	22.0	13	13.4	11	26.8	5	23.8	109	15.9
Air conditioning																				
Yes	14	16.3	11	18.0	7	14.6	10	8.8	22	16.3	6	7.3	32	33.0	5	12.2	6	28.6	113	16.5
No	72	83.7	50	82.0	41	85.4	104	91.2	113	83.7	76	92.7	65	67.0	36	87.9	15	71.4	572	83.4
Outdoor fireplace																				
Yes	15	17.4	9	14.8	6	12.5	4	3.5	11	8.1	10	12.2	11	11.3	3	7.3	3	14.2	72	10.5
No	71	82.6	52	85.2	42	87.5	110	96.5	124	91.8	72	87.8	88	88.7	38	92.8	18	85.7	619	89.5



Table II. (continued)

	Homemaking I		North-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		South-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		West Area		Homemaking III		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
Indoor fireplace																				
Yes	2	2.3	4	6.6	2	4.2	7	6.1	2	1.5	3	3.7	6	6.2	0	0.0	1	4.8	27	3.9
No	84	97.7	57	93.5	46	95.8	107	93.8	111	98.5	79	96.3	91	93.8	41	100.0	20	95.2	658	96.1
Separate dining room																				
Yes	17	19.8	39	63.9	36	75.0	75	65.8	84	82.2	49	59.8	54	55.7	20	48.8	9	42.8	383	55.9
No	69	80.3	22	36.1	12	25.0	39	34.2	21	17.8	33	40.2	43	44.3	21	51.2	12	57.1	302	44.1
Carpeting																				
Yes	30	34.9	36	59.0	19	39.6	75	65.8	81	81.5	45	54.9	48	49.5	15	36.6	11	52.4	362	52.8
No	56	65.1	25	41.0	29	60.4	39	34.2	22	38.5	37	45.1	49	50.5	26	63.4	10	47.6	323	47.3
Draperies or curtains																				
Yes	83	96.5	61	100.0	48	100.0	114	100.0	135	100.0	82	100.0	94	96.9	40	97.6	21	100.0	678	99.0
No	3	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.1	1	2.4	0	0.0	7	1.0
Refrigerator																				
Yes	79	91.9	61	100.0	48	100.0	114	100.0	135	100.0	81	98.7	95	97.9	38	92.8	21	100.0	672	98.1
No	7	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	2	2.1	3	7.3	0	0.0	13	1.9
Freezer																				
Yes	55	64.0	40	65.6	29	60.4	91	81.6	97	71.8	53	64.6	70	72.2	27	65.9	14	66.7	478	69.8
No	31	36.1	21	34.5	19	39.6	21	18.4	38	28.1	29	35.4	27	27.8	14	34.1	7	33.3	207	30.2
Gas range																				
Yes	43	50.0	26	42.6	21	43.7	52	45.6	74	54.8	45	54.9	56	57.7	32	78.0	15	71.4	364	53.1
No	43	50.0	35	57.4	27	56.3	62	54.4	61	45.2	37	45.1	41	42.3	9	22.0	6	28.6	321	46.9
Electric range																				
Yes	45	52.3	35	57.4	27	56.3	67	58.8	103	76.7	40	48.8	41	42.3	9	22.0	7	33.3	374	54.6
No	41	47.7	26	42.6	21	43.7	47	41.2	32	23.7	42	51.2	56	57.7	32	78.0	14	66.7	311	45.4
Conventional washing machine																				
Yes	37	43.0	42	68.9	34	70.8	84	73.7	98	72.6	71	86.6	61	62.9	30	73.3	13	61.9	470	68.6
No	49	57.0	19	31.1	14	29.2	30	26.3	37	27.4	11	13.4	36	37.1	11	26.8	8	38.1	215	31.4
Automatic washing machine																				
Yes	43	50.0	19	31.1	8	16.7	29	25.4	41	30.4	12	14.6	38	39.2	11	26.8	6	28.6	207	30.2
No	43	50.0	42	68.9	40	83.3	85	74.6	94	69.6	70	85.4	59	60.8	30	73.2	15	71.4	478	69.8
Clothes dryer																				
Yes	47	54.7	31	50.8	17	35.4	61	53.5	97	42.2	33	40.2	44	45.4	17	41.5	8	38.1	315	46.0
No	39	45.4	30	49.2	31	64.6	53	46.5	78	57.8	49	59.8	53	54.6	24	58.5	13	61.9	370	54.0
Power mower																				
Yes	67	77.9	48	78.7	37	77.1	85	74.6	100	74.1	58	70.7	55	56.7	22	53.7	8	38.1	480	70.0
No	19	22.1	13	21.1	11	22.9	30	26.4	35	26.6	24	29.3	42	43.3	19	46.3	13	61.9	205	29.9
Electric fan																				
Yes	74	86.1	54	88.5	41	85.4	94	82.4	119	88.1	75	91.5	79	81.4	34	83.0	18	85.7	588	85.8
No	12	14.0	7	11.5	7	14.6	20	17.5	16	11.9	7	8.5	18	18.6	7	17.1	3	14.2	97	14.2
Electric food mixer																				
Yes	74	86.1	60	98.5	45	93.7	105	92.1	133	98.5	79	96.3	85	87.6	36	87.9	16	76.2	633	92.4
No	12	14.0	1	1.6	3	6.3	9	7.9	2	1.5	3	3.7	12	12.4	5	12.2	5	23.8	52	7.7

Table II. (continued)

	Homemaking I		North-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		South-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		West Area		Homemaking III		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
Electric food blender																				
Yes	20	23.3	4	6.6	6	12.5	17	14.9	38	28.1	12	14.6	17	17.5	7	17.1	6	28.6	127	18.5
No	66	76.8	57	93.5	42	87.5	97	85.1	97	71.8	70	85.4	80	82.5	34	83.0	15	71.4	558	81.6
Electric coffeemaker																				
Yes	75	87.2	57	93.5	38	79.2	83	72.8	103	76.3	61	74.4	76	78.4	28	68.3	14	66.7	535	78.1
No	11	12.8	4	6.6	10	20.8	31	27.2	32	23.7	21	25.6	21	21.7	13	31.7	7	33.3	150	21.9
Electric toaster																				
Yes	84	97.7	61	100.0	46	100.0	106	92.9	133	98.5	77	93.9	92	94.9	38	92.8	20	95.2	659	96.2
No	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	7.0	2	1.5	5	6.1	5	5.1	3	7.3	1	4.8	26	3.8
Electric knife sharpener																				
Yes	16	18.6	8	13.1	7	14.6	11	9.6	11	8.1	8	9.8	19	19.6	5	12.2	1	4.8	86	12.6
No	70	81.4	53	86.9	41	85.4	103	90.3	124	91.8	74	90.2	78	80.4	36	87.9	20	95.2	599	87.4
Deep fat fryer																				
Yes	49	57.0	25	41.0	24	50.0	52	45.6	66	48.9	32	39.0	44	45.5	16	39.0	11	52.4	319	46.6
No	37	43.0	36	59.0	24	50.0	62	54.4	69	51.1	50	61.0	53	54.6	25	61.0	10	47.6	366	53.4
Electric grill																				
Yes	24	27.9	11	18.0	13	26.1	32	28.1	38	28.1	21	25.6	34	35.1	9	22.0	8	38.1	190	27.7
No	62	72.1	50	82.0	35	73.9	82	71.9	97	71.8	61	74.4	63	65.0	32	78.0	13	61.9	495	72.3
Electric fry pan																				
Yes	61	71.0	50	82.0	42	87.5	83	72.8	103	76.3	64	78.0	74	76.3	34	83.0	16	76.2	527	76.9
No	25	29.1	11	18.0	6	12.5	31	27.2	32	23.7	18	22.0	23	23.7	7	17.1	5	23.8	158	23.1
Electric waffle iron																				
Yes	63	73.3	40	65.6	35	72.9	76	66.7	102	75.6	54	65.9	66	68.0	28	68.3	12	57.1	476	69.5
No	23	26.7	21	34.4	13	27.1	38	33.3	33	24.4	28	34.1	31	31.9	13	31.7	9	42.8	209	30.5
Television set																				
Yes	81	94.2	60	98.5	48	100.0	111	97.4	128	94.8	80	97.5	91	93.8	36	87.9	18	85.7	653	95.2
No	5	5.8	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	2.6	7	5.2	2	2.4	6	6.2	5	12.2	3	14.2	32	4.7
Radio																				
Yes	86	100.0	61	100.0	48	100.0	112	98.2	134	99.3	82	100.0	95	97.9	40	97.6	21	100.0	679	99.1
No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	2.1	1	2.4	0	0.0	6	0.9
Record player																				
Yes	70	81.4	49	80.3	39	81.2	83	72.8	104	77.0	57	69.5	82	84.5	36	87.9	15	71.4	535	78.1
No	16	18.6	12	19.7	9	18.8	31	27.2	31	23.0	25	30.5	15	15.5	5	12.2	6	28.6	150	21.9
Hi-fidelity or stereo																				
Yes	33	38.4	23	37.7	17	35.4	29	25.4	42	31.1	23	28.0	30	30.9	7	17.1	7	33.3	211	30.8
No	53	61.6	38	62.3	31	64.6	85	74.6	93	68.9	59	72.0	67	69.1	34	83.0	14	66.7	474	69.2
Tape recorder																				
Yes	4	4.7	8	13.1	2	4.2	7	6.1	9	6.7	6	7.3	9	9.3	2	4.9	2	9.5	49	7.2
No	82	95.4	53	86.9	46	95.8	107	93.8	126	93.3	76	92.7	88	90.7	39	95.2	19	90.5	636	92.8



The majority of the girls (61.1 per cent) lived in two story homes as compared with 30.2 per cent in one story homes. Only 3.9 per cent lived in three story homes. Apartment living was experienced by 2.6 per cent of the girls while 1.5 per cent lived in mobile homes.

Nearly three-fourths (73.1 per cent) of the homes were owned by the occupants while 26.3 per cent rent the homes in which they lived.

A total of 42.8 per cent of the girls lived in homes with more than eight rooms, 35.5 per cent lived in seven to eight room homes, 17.1 per cent lived in five to six room homes, 4.1 per cent lived in three to four room homes, and 0.5 per cent lived in one to two room homes.

Homes 20 years old and older housed 57.8 per cent of the families, while 12.4 per cent lived in homes that were 15-19 years old. Homes in the age bracket of 10-14 years contained 12.6 per cent of the families. Houses five to nine years of age were the homes of 8.9 per cent of the families, while houses newer than five years contained 8.3 per cent of the families.

Electric lights in the home were reported by 99.9 per cent of the girls. One or more bathrooms were found in 81.6 per cent of the homes, while flush toilets were shown in 81.9 per cent of the homes. A furnace in the home was reported by 66.4 per cent of the girls. Homes with running cold water were reported as 89.1 per cent of the total while 84.1 per cent of the homes had running hot water.

Less than one-fifth (16.5 per cent) of the homes had air conditioning. Approximately one-tenth (10.5 per cent) had outdoor

fireplaces while 3.9 per cent reported fireplaces in the home.

Separate dining rooms were found in 55.9 per cent of the homes. Carpeting was reported in 52.8 per cent of the homes while 99.0 per cent had curtains or draperies.

Evidence of larger labor saving appliances were reported as follows: gas or electric refrigerator, 98.1 per cent; freezer, 69.8 per cent; gas range, 53.1 per cent; electric range, 54.6 per cent; conventional washing machine, 68.6 per cent; automatic washing machine, 30.2 per cent; clothes dryer, 46.0 per cent and power lawn mower, 70.0 per cent.

Smaller electric labor saving appliances were reported as follows: fan, 85.8 per cent; food mixer, 92.4 per cent; food blender, 18.5 per cent; coffeemaker, 78.1 per cent; toaster, 96.2 per cent; knife sharpener, 12.6 per cent; deep fat fryer, 46.6 per cent; grill, 27.7 per cent; fry pan, 76.9 per cent; and waffle iron, 69.5 per cent.

The number of leisure appliances include 95.2 per cent of the families with television, 99.1 per cent with radios, 78.1 per cent with record players, 30.8 per cent with hi-fidelity or stereo phonographs, and 7.2 per cent with tape recorders.

In comparing the percentages of the three individual classes within each area with the total percentage, the following categories deviated more than 15 per cent from the total per cent: air conditioning in homes of Homemaking I girls in western South Dakota, dining rooms in homes of Homemaking I and III girls from the north-east area, carpeting in the homes of Homemaking I girls in the north-east area,

gas ranges in homes of Homemaking II and III girls in the western area and electric ranges in the homes of Homemaking II girls in the south-east and western areas, conventional washing machines and automatic washing machines in homes of Homemaking I girls in the north-east area and in homes of Homemaking II girls in the south-east area, power lawn mowers in homes of Homemaking II and III girls in the west area, electric food mixers in homes of Homemaking III girls in the western area, and coffeemakers in homes of Homemaking II girls from the north-east area.

A deviation of less than 15 per cent from the total was noted in type of home, ownership of the home, number of rooms in the home, approximate age of the home, electric lights, one or more bathrooms, flush toilet, furnace, running cold or hot water, outdoor and indoor fireplaces, draperies or curtains, refrigerator, knife sharpener, deep fat fryer, electric grill, electric fry pan, electric waffle iron, television set, radio, record player, hi-fidelity or stereo, and tape recorders.

### The Girl

To teach or work with teenage girls, information should be known about the girl. Data were collected to determine where these girls lived, the amount of money they had in a year, something about their religious and social habits and information about their eating and dietary habits.

Table III. Information About the Selected Girls

	Homemaking I		North-East Area Homemaking II		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		South-East Area Homemaking II		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		West Area Homemaking II		Homemaking III		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
Grade in high school																				
9th grade	86	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	113	99.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	296	43.2
10th grade	0	0.0	61	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	128	94.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	100.0	9	42.8	239	35.1
11th grade	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	39.3	0	0.0	4	3.0	43	52.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	42.8	75	10.9
12th grade	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	60.4	1	0.9	2	2.3	39	47.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	14.2	75	10.9
Lives with parents																				
Yes	83	96.5	60	98.5	47	97.9	110	96.5	131	97.1	82	100.0	93	95.9	41	100.0	19	90.5	666	97.2
No	3	3.5	1	1.6	1	2.1	4	3.5	4	3.0	0	0.0	4	4.1	0	0.0	2	9.5	19	2.8
Average yearly earnings																				
Nothing	10	11.6	13	21.3	10	20.8	28	24.6	31	23.0	19	23.2	9	9.3	6	14.6	4	19.0	130	19.0
\$1 to \$99	61	71.0	27	44.3	18	37.5	66	57.9	73	54.1	29	35.4	66	68.0	24	58.5	10	47.6	374	54.6
\$100 to \$199	9	10.5	7	11.5	7	14.6	13	11.4	22	16.3	16	19.5	9	9.3	7	17.1	1	4.7	91	13.3
\$200 to \$299	1	1.2	2	3.3	7	14.6	3	2.6	5	3.7	7	8.5	4	4.1	3	7.3	2	9.5	34	5.0
\$300 and above	5	5.8	12	19.7	6	12.5	4	3.5	4	3.0	11	13.4	9	9.3	1	2.4	4	19.0	56	8.2
Average amount given to the girl																				
Below \$50	52	60.5	24	39.4	16	33.3	69	60.5	68	50.4	44	53.5	55	56.7	15	36.6	13	61.9	356	52.0
\$50 to \$74	15	17.4	13	21.3	14	29.2	25	21.9	29	21.5	15	18.3	22	22.7	10	24.4	3	14.2	146	21.3
\$75 to \$99	8	9.3	14	23.0	6	12.5	6	5.3	16	11.9	6	7.3	6	6.2	6	14.6	1	4.8	69	10.1
\$100 to \$149	5	5.8	5	8.2	6	12.5	6	5.3	12	8.9	9	10.9	4	4.1	6	14.6	3	14.2	56	8.2
\$150 and above	6	7.0	5	8.2	6	12.5	8	7.0	10	7.4	8	9.8	10	10.3	4	9.8	1	4.8	58	8.5
Uses own money for clothes purchases																				
Yes	76	88.4	30	49.2	28	58.3	52	45.6	80	59.3	60	73.2	62	63.9	21	51.2	17	80.9	426	62.2
No	10	11.6	31	50.8	20	41.7	62	54.4	55	40.7	22	26.8	35	36.1	20	48.8	4	19.0	259	37.8
Selects own clothes																				
Yes	50	58.2	56	91.8	48	100.0	99	86.8	131	97.0	78	95.1	94	96.9	40	97.6	20	95.2	616	89.9
No	36	41.9	5	8.2	0	0.0	15	13.1	4	3.0	4	4.9	3	3.1	1	2.4	1	4.8	69	10.1
Church member																				
Yes	84	97.7	50	82.0	47	97.9	91	79.8	111	82.2	68	82.9	75	77.3	35	85.5	19	90.5	580	84.7
No	2	2.3	11	18.0	1	2.1	23	20.2	24	17.8	14	17.1	22	22.7	6	14.6	2	9.5	105	15.3
Attends church regularly																				
Yes	73	84.9	50	82.0	38	79.2	95	83.3	104	77.0	68	82.9	69	71.1	29	70.7	15	71.4	541	79.0
No	13	15.1	11	18.0	10	20.8	19	16.7	31	23.0	14	17.1	28	28.9	12	29.3	6	28.6	144	21.0
Attends church occasionally																				
Yes	13	15.1	8	13.1	10	20.8	18	15.8	25	18.5	13	15.9	10	10.3	11	26.8	5	23.8	113	16.5
No	73	84.9	53	86.9	38	79.2	96	84.2	110	81.5	69	84.1	87	89.7	30	73.2	16	76.2	572	83.5
Reads Bible regularly																				
Yes	29	33.7	13	21.3	10	20.8	44	38.6	25	18.5	31	37.8	23	23.7	8	19.5	7	33.3	190	27.7
No	57	66.3	48	78.7	38	79.2	70	61.4	110	81.5	51	62.2	74	76.3	33	80.6	14	66.7	495	72.3
Attends church group regularly																				
Yes	66	76.8	50	82.0	32	66.7	90	78.9	54	40.0	52	63.4	64	66.0	28	68.3	17	80.9	453	66.1
No	20	23.3	11	18.0	16	33.3	24	21.1	51	60.0	30	36.6	33	34.0	13	31.7	4	19.0	232	33.9
Member of service group																				
Yes	40	46.5	30	49.2	8	16.7	45	39.5	20	66.7	24	29.3	42	43.3	20	48.8	7	33.3	306	44.7
No	46	53.5	31	50.8	40	83.3	69	60.5	40	33.3	58	70.7	55	56.7	21	51.2	14	66.7	379	55.3



Table III. (continued)

	Homemaking I		North-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		South-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		West Area		Homemaking III		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
Member of school organizations																				
Yes	76	88.4	56	91.8	43	89.6	93	81.6	128	94.8	71	86.6	79	81.4	32	78.0	17	80.9	595	86.9
No	10	11.6	5	8.2	5	10.4	21	18.4	7	5.2	11	13.4	18	18.6	9	22.0	4	19.0	90	13.1
Radio in own room																				
Yes	60	69.8	43	70.5	33	68.8	68	59.6	85	63.7	54	65.9	58	59.8	27	65.9	9	42.8	438	63.9
No	26	30.2	18	29.5	15	31.2	46	40.3	49	36.3	28	34.1	39	40.2	14	34.1	12	57.1	247	36.1
Attends movies																				
Once a week or more	32	37.2	23	37.7	18	37.5	21	18.4	47	34.8	35	42.7	47	48.5	21	51.2	12	57.1	256	37.4
Once a month	23	26.7	20	32.8	21	43.7	30	26.3	27	24.4	26	31.7	28	28.9	14	34.1	6	28.6	255	37.2
6 to 12 times per year	9	10.5	9	14.8	6	12.5	20	17.5	0	0.0	10	12.2	13	13.4	4	9.8	2	9.5	73	10.7
Less than 6 times a year	20	23.3	6	9.8	3	6.2	33	28.9	0	0.0	10	12.2	7	7.2	1	2.4	1	4.8	81	11.8
Never	2	2.3	3	4.9	0	0.0	10	8.8	1	0.7	1	1.2	2	2.1	1	2.4	0	0.0	20	2.9
Dances																				
Yes	81	94.2	54	88.5	44	91.7	93	81.6	114	84.4	72	87.8	87	89.7	36	87.9	21	100.0	602	87.9
No	5	5.8	7	11.5	4	8.3	21	18.4	21	15.6	10	12.2	10	10.3	5	12.2	0	0.0	83	12.1
Dates																				
Yes	64	74.4	43	70.5	44	91.7	57	50.0	97	71.8	69	84.1	71	73.3	29	70.7	19	90.5	493	72.0
No	22	25.6	18	29.5	4	8.3	57	50.0	38	28.1	13	15.9	26	26.8	12	29.8	2	9.5	192	28.0
Goes "steady"																				
Yes	17	19.8	13	21.3	17	35.4	11	9.6	31	23.0	33	40.2	15	15.5	6	14.6	9	42.8	152	22.2
No	69	80.3	48	78.7	31	64.6	103	90.3	104	77.0	49	59.8	82	84.5	35	85.5	12	57.1	533	77.8
Can enjoy being alone																				
Yes	57	66.3	52	85.2	37	77.1	101	88.6	115	85.2	70	85.4	70	72.2	36	87.9	17	80.9	555	81.0
No	29	33.7	9	14.8	11	22.9	13	11.4	20	14.8	12	14.6	27	27.8	5	12.2	4	19.0	130	19.0
Enjoys family affairs																				
Yes	76	88.4	52	85.2	42	87.5	103	90.3	122	90.4	74	90.2	91	93.8	40	97.6	20	95.2	620	90.5
No	10	11.6	9	14.8	6	12.5	11	9.6	13	9.6	8	9.8	6	6.2	1	2.4	1	4.8	65	9.5
Enjoys classical music																				
Yes	58	67.5	41	67.2	18	37.5	65	57.0	89	65.9	48	58.5	66	68.0	28	68.3	11	52.4	424	61.9
No	28	32.6	20	32.8	30	62.5	49	43.0	49	34.1	34	41.5	31	31.9	13	31.7	10	47.6	261	38.1
Enjoys popular music																				
Yes	77	89.6	61	100.0	48	100.0	111	97.4	134	99.3	81	98.7	97	100.0	40	97.6	21	100.0	670	97.8
No	9	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6	1	0.7	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	15	2.2
Participates in outdoor activities																				
Yes	86	100.0	60	98.5	47	97.9	109	95.6	130	96.3	80	97.5	92	94.9	37	90.3	20	95.2	661	96.5
No	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.1	5	4.4	1	3.7	2	2.4	5	5.1	4	9.8	1	4.8	24	3.5
Helps plan family menus																				
Regularly	11	12.8	7	11.5	8	16.7	14	12.3	18	13.3	16	19.5	11	11.3	6	14.6	4	19.0	95	13.9
Sometimes	64	74.4	50	82.0	34	70.8	82	71.9	97	71.8	56	68.3	76	78.4	35	85.5	14	66.7	508	74.2
Never	11	12.8	4	6.6	6	12.5	18	15.8	20	14.8	10	12.2	10	10.3	0	0.0	3	14.2	82	12.0
Plans family menus alone																				
Regularly	4	4.7	3	4.9	5	10.4	5	4.4	8	4.4	5	6.1	3	3.1	1	2.4	0	0.0	32	4.7
Sometimes	66	76.8	45	73.3	29	60.4	77	67.5	91	67.4	57	69.5	74	76.3	34	83.0	17	80.9	490	71.5
Never	16	18.6	13	21.3	14	29.2	32	28.1	38	28.1	20	24.4	20	20.6	6	14.6	4	19.0	163	23.8

Table III. (continued)

	Homemaking I		North-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		South-East Area		Homemaking III		Homemaking I		West Area		Homemaking III		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
Helps with meal preparation																				
Regularly	25	29.1	22	36.1	16	33.3	38	33.3	47	34.8	5	6.1	35	36.1	13	31.7	12	57.1	213	31.1
Sometimes	60	69.8	39	63.9	31	64.6	76	66.7	85	63.0	56	68.3	62	63.9	26	63.4	9	42.8	444	64.8
Never	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	3	2.3	21	25.6	0	0.0	2	4.9	0	0.0	28	4.1
Cooks breakfast																				
Regularly	5	5.8	5	8.2	5	10.4	10	8.8	12	8.9	11	13.4	7	7.2	3	7.3	1	4.8	59	8.6
Sometimes	66	76.8	37	60.7	33	68.7	74	64.9	77	57.0	52	63.4	76	78.4	31	75.6	15	71.4	461	67.3
Never	15	17.4	19	31.3	10	20.8	30	26.3	46	34.1	19	23.2	14	14.4	7	17.1	5	23.8	165	24.1
Cooks lunch																				
Regularly	3	3.5	3	4.9	3	6.3	7	6.1	11	8.1	2	2.4	4	4.1	2	4.9	0	0.0	35	5.1
Sometimes	72	83.7	54	88.5	40	83.3	99	86.8	97	71.8	69	84.1	87	89.7	38	92.8	19	90.5	575	83.9
Never	11	12.8	4	6.6	5	10.4	8	7.0	27	20.0	11	13.4	6	6.2	1	2.4	2	9.5	75	10.9
Cooks dinner																				
Regularly	10	11.6	13	21.3	11	22.9	18	15.8	24	17.8	15	18.3	15	15.5	4	9.8	4	19.0	114	16.1
Sometimes	73	84.9	47	77.0	33	68.7	91	79.8	103	76.3	64	78.0	81	83.5	37	90.3	17	80.9	546	79.7
Never	3	3.5	1	1.6	4	8.3	5	4.4	8	5.9	3	3.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	3.6
Washes dishes																				
Regularly	54	62.8	37	60.6	34	70.8	90	78.9	94	69.6	55	67.1	62	63.9	27	65.9	16	76.2	469	68.5
Sometimes	32	37.2	23	37.7	14	29.2	23	20.2	40	29.6	25	30.5	33	34.0	14	34.1	5	23.8	209	30.5
Never	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.7	2	2.4	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.0
Eats between meals																				
Regularly	18	20.9	14	23.0	8	16.7	28	24.6	28	20.7	15	18.3	17	17.5	2	4.9	1	4.8	131	19.1
Sometimes	66	76.8	43	70.5	36	75.0	83	72.8	102	75.6	66	80.5	79	81.4	39	95.2	19	90.5	533	77.8
Never	2	2.3	4	6.6	4	8.3	3	2.6	5	3.7	1	1.2	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	21	3.1
Drinks coffee																				
Regularly	11	12.8	2	3.3	10	20.8	6	5.3	11	8.9	21	25.6	7	7.2	4	9.8	8	38.1	81	11.8
Sometimes	37	43.0	32	52.5	27	56.2	63	55.3	62	45.9	39	47.6	43	44.3	25	61.0	8	38.1	336	49.1
Never	38	44.2	27	44.3	11	22.9	45	39.5	61	45.2	22	27.8	47	48.5	12	29.3	5	23.8	268	39.1
Overweight																				
Regularly	14	16.3	9	14.8	7	14.6	16	14.0	19	14.1	13	15.9	8	8.2	8	19.5	2	9.5	96	14.1
Sometimes	29	33.7	25	41.0	17	35.4	29	25.4	33	24.4	30	36.6	27	27.8	15	36.6	6	28.6	211	30.8
Never	43	50.0	27	44.3	24	50.0	69	60.5	83	61.5	39	47.6	62	63.9	18	43.9	13	61.9	378	55.2
Diets																				
With doctor's instructions	8	9.3	2	3.3	6	12.5	5	4.4	3	2.3	5	6.1	5	5.1	1	2.4	2	9.5	37	5.4
Without doctor's instructions	30	34.9	26	42.6	17	35.4	28	24.6	47	34.8	33	40.2	26	26.8	10	24.4	6	28.6	223	32.6
Never	48	55.8	33	54.1	25	52.1	81	70.9	85	63.0	44	53.7	66	68.0	30	73.2	13	61.9	425	62.0
Underweight																				
Regularly	3	3.5	4	6.6	3	6.2	11	9.6	3	3.7	2	2.4	11	11.3	1	2.4	2	9.5	42	6.1
Sometimes	18	20.9	9	14.8	10	20.8	24	21.1	21	15.6	20	24.4	19	19.6	7	17.1	5	23.8	133	19.4
Never	65	75.6	48	78.7	35	72.9	79	69.3	109	80.7	60	73.2	67	69.1	33	80.6	14	66.7	510	74.5



Forty-three per cent of the girls were in the 9th grade in school, while there were 35.1 per cent in the 10th grade, 10.9 per cent in the 11th grade and 10.9 per cent in the 12th grade. It was shown that 97.2 per cent of the girls lived with their parents.

The average yearly earnings of the girls showed that 19.0 per cent earned no money, 54.6 per cent earned under \$100, 13.3 per cent earned between \$100 and \$199, 5.0 per cent earned between \$200 and \$299, and 8.2 per cent earned \$300 or more.

The average amount given to the girl in a year varied greatly as was shown by the data: 52.0 per cent received below \$50 per year, 21.3 per cent received between \$50 and \$74, 10.1 per cent received between \$75 and \$99, 8.2 per cent received between \$100 and \$199, and 8.5 per cent of the girls were given \$150 or more.

A large percentage (62.2 per cent) of the girls reported that they used their own money to buy their clothes while 89.9 per cent said they selected their own clothes.

Claiming church membership were 84.7 per cent of the girls. Seventy-nine per cent reported that they attended church regularly and 16.5 per cent reported that they attended church occasionally. Reading the Bible regularly was reported by 27.7 per cent of the girls and 66.1 per cent reported regular attendance in a church group.

Considerable data were collected about the social activities of the girl. This showed that 44.4 per cent of the girls belonged to a service group (for example -- Girl Scouts) and 86.9 per cent to school organizations. The girls have evidence that more than half (63.9 per cent) had radios in their own bedrooms.

Questions concerned with movie attendance offered this information: 37.4 per cent attended a movie once a week or more, 37.2 per cent attended a movie once a month, 10.7 per cent attended movies 6-12 times a year, 11.8 per cent attended movies less than six times a year, and 2.9 per cent never went to a movie.

Evidence showed that 87.9 per cent of the girls danced, 72.0 per cent dated, and 22.2 per cent went "steady". Eighty-one per cent reported that they could enjoy being alone and 90.5 per cent indicated that they enjoyed family "affairs".

Classical music was enjoyed by 61.9 per cent of the girls, while 97.8 per cent enjoyed popular music.

Participation in outdoor activities was noted by 96.5 per cent of the girls.

The questions about the meal time and eating practices of the girls showed that 13.9 per cent regularly helped plan family menus, 74.2 per cent sometimes helped plan family menus and 12.0 per cent never helped plan family menus. Planning family menus alone was reported as follows: 4.7 per cent reported that they regularly planned the family menus alone, 71.5 per cent said they sometimes planned the family menus alone, and 23.8 per cent said they never planned family menus alone. Slightly less than one-third (31.1 per cent) of the girls indicated that they regularly helped prepare meals, 64.8 per cent that they sometimes helped prepare meals, and 4.1 per cent indicated that they never helped prepare meals. Cooking family meals was reported as follows: 8.6 per cent of the girls regularly cooked breakfast, 5.1 per cent regularly cooked lunch and 16.6 per

cent regularly cooked dinner; 67.3 per cent sometimes cooked breakfast, 83.9 per cent sometimes cooked lunch, and 79.9 per cent sometimes cooked dinner; while 24.1 per cent never cooked breakfast, 10.9 per cent never cooked lunch and 3.6 per cent never cooked dinner. Data showed that 68.5 per cent of the girls washed dishes regularly, 30.5 per cent washed dishes sometimes and 1.0 per cent never washed dishes.

Regular eating between meals was reported by 19.1 per cent of the girls, while 77.8 per cent sometimes ate between meals and 3.1 per cent never ate between meals. Data concerned with drinking coffee showed that 11.8 per cent of the girls drank coffee regularly, 49.1 per cent drank coffee sometimes and 39.1 per cent never drank coffee.

Being overweight regularly was reported by 14.1 per cent of the girls, while 30.8 per cent reported that they were sometimes overweight, and 55.2 per cent said they were never overweight. The girls gave evidence that showed that 5.4 per cent of the girls dieted with doctor's instructions, 32.6 per cent dieted without doctor's instructions and 62.0 per cent never dieted. Reporting to be underweight regularly were 6.1 per cent of the girls, sometimes underweight were 19.4 per cent and never underweight were 74.5 per cent.

In comparing the percentages of the three individual classes within each area with the total percentage, the following categories deviated more than 15 per cent from the total per cent: girls in Homemaking I and II in the north-east area and Homemaking III girls in the south-east area in the earning of \$1 to \$99 per year; girls in Homemaking II in the western area and girls in Homemaking III in the north-east area received no allowance; girls in Homemaking I in

the north-east area and girls in Homemaking III in the western area did not use their money for clothes; girls in Homemaking I in the north-east area who selected their own clothes; girls in Homemaking II in the south-east and north-east areas with regards to membership in a church group; and girls in Homemaking II in the south-east area and Homemaking III in the north-east and south-east areas who did not belong to service groups; having their own radio by girls in Homemaking III from the western area; girls in Homemaking I in the south-east area and Homemaking III in the western area attended movies once a week or more, girls in Homemaking II in the south-east area attended movies once a month, and girls in Homemaking I in the south-east area attended movies less than six times a year; girls in Homemaking I in the south-east area with regard to dating practices, girls in Homemaking III in the west and south-east areas concerning "steady" dating; girls in Homemaking III in the north-east area with an appreciation of classical music; Homemaking III girls in western and south-eastern areas with reference to regularly helping with meal preparation and Homemaking III girls in the western area with sometimes helping with meal preparation; and Homemaking II girls in the western area with sometimes eating between meals.

Data which showed less than 15 per cent deviation from the total were as follows: living with parents; church membership and attendance as well as daily reading of the Bible; membership in school organisations; dancing; ability to enjoy being alone; enjoyment of family "affairs"; enjoyment of popular music; participation in

outdoor activities planning the family menus; cooking breakfast, lunch and dinner; washing dishes; drinking coffee; and problems of overweight, underweight and dieting.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study showed that nine-tenths of the girls reported mothers and fathers living at home. The largest percentage for age of parent was in the category of 45 years or older for the fathers and 40-45 years for the mothers. Farming was reported by nearly one half of the girls as the occupation of the father. Nearly one-third of the mothers had occupations other than homemaking. Only one-fifth of the girls had no brothers or sisters while approximately one-half of the girls had one brother or one sister. Nearly one-tenth of the girls had five or more brothers and/or five or more sisters. Slightly less than one-third of the girls had never moved, however, more than one-tenth of the girls had to adjust to new environments more than five times. Meal planning was used regularly in approximately one-third of the families but was never used in slightly more than one-tenth of the families. Evidence showed that less than one-third of the families regularly ate breakfast together, slightly more than one-third regularly ate lunch together and slightly more than three-fourths of the families regularly ate dinner together. Slightly more than two-thirds of the families said grace before meals and slightly more than one-tenth reported daily family worship. The whole family was home together at least one night per week in more than four-fifths of the families. Access to four or more "good" monthly or weekly magazines was reported by slightly less than two-thirds of the families while only slightly more than one-third of the family homes contained libraries of 50 or more books.



Evidence showed that approximately three-fifths of the girls lived in two story homes. About three-fourths of these homes were owned by the parents. Two-fifths of the homes contained over eight rooms and more than half of the homes were 20 years old or older. Nearly all of the homes had electric lights and slightly more than four-fifths of the homes had one or more bathrooms, a flush toilet and running hot water. Nearly nine-tenths of the homes had running cold water. More than three-fifths of the homes had furnaces. Less than one-fifth of the homes had air conditioning. Outdoor fireplaces were reported in 10 per cent of the homes while indoor fireplaces were found in only three per cent of the homes. More than half of the homes had separate dining rooms and carpeting while nearly every home had draperies or curtains. Nearly every home contained mechanical refrigeration and about seven-tenths had freezers. More than half of the homes had gas and electric ranges, which would indicate that some homes contained both kinds of ranges. Nearly seven-tenths of the homes had conventional washing machines while less than three-tenths had automatic washing machines and not quite half had clothes dryers. Seven-tenths of the homes had power lawn mowers. Slightly less than nine-tenths of the homes had electric fans and toasters, while more than nine-tenths had electric food mixers. More than three-fourths of the homes had electric coffeemakers and frypans, seven-tenths had waffle irons, less than one-half had deep fat fryers and less than three-tenths had electric grills. Less than one-tenth had electric blenders and slightly more than one-tenth had electric knife

sharpeners. Nearly all of the homes had radios and television sets while more than three-fourths had record players. Less than one-third had hi-fidelity or stereo phonographs and less than one-tenth had tape recorders.

Information showed that almost one-half of the girls were in the ninth grade and nearly all of them lived with their parents. More than half of the girls earned between \$1 and \$99 a year and received an allowance of less than \$50 per year. More than three-fifths of the girls earned money to buy their own clothes and almost nine-tenths of the girls selected their own clothes. More than four-fifths of the girls were church members and slightly less than four-fifths of the girls attended church regularly. Less than one-third of the girls read the Bible regularly while approximately two-thirds of the girls attended a church group regularly. Less than one-half of the girls belonged to a service group such as Girl Scouts but almost nine-tenths of the girls belonged to school organizations. Approximately two-thirds of the girls have their own radios in their bedrooms. Less than two-fifths of the girls attended movies once a week or more, and less than two-fifths of the girls attended movies once a month. Almost nine-tenths of the girls reported they dance. Less than three-fourths of the girls dated and almost one-fourth of the girls went "steady". More than four-fifths of the girls could enjoy being alone and about nine-tenths could enjoy family "affairs". Slightly more than three-fifths of the girls enjoyed classical music while nearly all of the girls enjoyed popular music. Almost all of



the girls participated in outdoor activities. About three-fourths of the girls sometimes helped plan family menus while slightly more than one-tenth of the girls regularly helped plan family menus. Only four per cent of the girls regularly planned the family menus alone while slightly more than seven-tenths sometimes planned the family menus alone.

About one-third of the girls regularly helped prepare meals while slightly less than two-thirds of the girls sometimes helped prepare meals. Less than one-tenth of the girls regularly cooked breakfast or lunch while less than one-fifth regularly cooked dinner. However, more than two-thirds of the girls sometimes cooked breakfast, slightly less than four-fifths sometimes cooked dinner and more than four-fifths sometimes cooked lunch. More than two-thirds of the girls regularly washed dishes. More than three-fourths of the girls sometimes ate between meals and slightly less than one-fifth of the girls regularly ate between meals. Less than one-half of the girls drank coffee sometimes, while slightly more than one-tenth drank coffee regularly. More than one-tenth of the girls were regularly overweight and approximately three-tenths were sometimes overweight. Dieting without doctor's instructions was practiced by nearly one-third of the girls. Less than one-tenth of the girls were regularly underweight while nearly one-fifth of the girls reported that they were sometimes underweight.

The conclusions that may be drawn are as follows: there is little variation in the socio-economic backgrounds of girls in vocational Homemaking classes in South Dakota. The representative

girl comes from a rural family of more than three members. Meal planning and eating breakfast and lunch together regularly are not evidenced in the majority of homes. Most families do eat dinner together. Saying grace before meals is a common practice. The family is home together at least one night a week. The family home has sufficient "good" magazines but lacks an adequate book library.

The representative home is a modern, two-story, older home containing seven or more rooms. It is owned by the family in the majority of cases. Many time and labor saving appliances are found in the home. A television set, radio and record player are enjoyed by the family.

The representative girl has money of her own and selects her own clothes. She is a member of a church and attends regularly. She belongs to school organizations and attends at least one movie a month. She dances, dates and one girl in four goes "steady". She has her own radio in her room in the family home. She can enjoy being alone but also enjoys family "get-togethers". She enjoys popular music more often than classical music. She participates in outdoor activities. She helps with meal planning and preparation, also washes the dishes. One girl in three diets without doctor's consent and four-tenths are concerned with overweight.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Recommendations for Use of the Information

On the basis of the foregoing study and conclusions, the following recommendations for use of the information are made:

1. that it be used as a guide when planning the new South Dakota Homemaking Curriculum with special emphasis on home living, use and care of appliances, management, consumer buying and nutrition.
2. that it be used by curriculum planners in all areas of education.
3. that it be used by high school administrators, teachers, sociologists, guidance counselors and ministers in South Dakota and other midwestern states in the understanding of teen-age girls.
4. that Homemaking teachers use it as evidence of the need for emphasis on home experiences in meal planning and nutrition application by the teen-age girls.

### Recommendation for Further Study

On the basis of the foregoing study and conclusions, the following recommendations for further study are made:

1. that correlations be made of girls from large families with girls from small families in areas covered by this study.
2. that a similar study be conducted in approximately ten years and comparisons made between the two studies.
3. that research persons in other states use this method of surveying the socio-economic backgrounds of the population with their state.

4. that similar surveys be conducted in individual communities and schools.
5. that a correlated study be made of the nutritional status and the eating practices of teen-age girls.

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## APPENDIX



## EXHIBIT A

Brookings, South Dakota  
April 15, 1962

Dear ,

I am conducting a study of the socio-economic background of high school girls in vocational three year Homemaking departments in South Dakota. This is a partial requirement for a master's degree from South Dakota State College in Home Economics Education. The information will be used as needed in revising South Dakota's Homemaking curriculum.

Your school has been selected as one of the schools to be surveyed. Questionnaires will be mailed April 30th and the answer sheets should be returned by May 16th. The questionnaire will take one hour to administer to each class.

Will you please discuss this with your superintendent and return the enclosed post card today?

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Beverly Bade Dobrenski

## EXHIBIT B

\_\_\_\_ I will administer the questionnaire

\_\_\_\_ I will not administer the questionnaire

Number of students in Homemaking \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## EXHIBIT C

May 3, 1962

Dear Homemaking Instructor--

In checking through the mailing list for the questionnaires I am mailing--I find that I have not received a reply from you. Since the end of the school year will soon be upon us--won't you please return the card with your answer today? A new school will have to be contacted if you will not do this questionnaire.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Beverly Bade Dobrenski  
% Dr. Galbraith  
SDSC Home Economics Dept.  
South Dakota

## EXHIBIT D

## THE GIRL IN HER FAMILY

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gain information concerning South Dakota High School girls in three year vocational Homemaking departments, and their families.

**DIRECTIONS:** Check with an X one item under each question, which most correctly answers the question for you.

1. What grade are you in in high school?
  - ☐ 1. 9th grade.
  - ☐ 2. 10th grade.
  - ☐ 3. 11th grade.
  - ☐ 4. 12th grade.
2. What year are you in in Homemaking?
  - ☐ 1. Homemaking I.
  - ☐ 2. Homemaking II.
  - ☐ 3. Homemaking III.
3. How many brothers do you have?
  - ☐ 1. no brothers.
  - ☐ 2. one brother.
  - ☐ 3. two brothers.
  - ☐ 4. three brothers.
  - ☐ 5. four, or more, brothers.
4. How many sisters do you have?
  - ☐ 1. no sisters.
  - ☐ 2. one sister.
  - ☐ 3. two sisters.
  - ☐ 4. three sisters.
  - ☐ 5. four, or more, sisters.
5. If your mother is employed outside the home, check her occupation, if not check homemaking.
  - ☐ 1. homemaking.
  - ☐ 2. teacher.
  - ☐ 3. clerk.
  - ☐ 4. secretary.
  - ☐ 5. waitress.
  - ☐ 6. babysitter.
  - ☐ 7. beauty operator.
  - ☐ 8. others.

6. What is your father's occupation?
- ☐ 1. professional.
  - ☐ 2. farmer.
  - ☐ 3. skilled laborer.
  - ☐ 4. unskilled laborer.
  - ☐ 5. others.
7. How many times has your family moved in your lifetime?
- ☐ 1. never.
  - ☐ 2. one move.
  - ☐ 3. two or three moves.
  - ☐ 4. four or five moves.
  - ☐ 5. more than five moves.
8. What is your average yearly earnings?
- ☐ 1. nothing.
  - ☐ 2. \$1 to \$99.
  - ☐ 3. \$100 to \$199.
  - ☐ 4. \$200 to \$299.
  - ☐ 5. \$300 or above.
9. What is the average amount given to you by your family or others?
- ☐ 1. Below \$50.
  - ☐ 2. \$50 to \$74.
  - ☐ 3. \$75 to \$99.
  - ☐ 4. \$100 to \$149.
  - ☐ 5. \$150 and above.
10. What is your mother's age?
- ☐ 1. Under 30.
  - ☐ 2. 30 to 34.
  - ☐ 3. 35 to 39.
  - ☐ 4. 40 to 44.
  - ☐ 5. 45 and older.
11. What is your father's age?
- ☐ 1. Under 30.
  - ☐ 2. 30 to 34.
  - ☐ 3. 35 to 39.
  - ☐ 4. 40 to 45.
  - ☐ 5. 45 and older.
12. What is the approximate age of the home in which you live?
- ☐ 1. under five years of age.
  - ☐ 2. five to nine years old.
  - ☐ 3. ten to fourteen years old.
  - ☐ 4. fifteen to nineteen years old.
  - ☐ 5. twenty years old or older.

13. How many rooms are there in your home?  
☐ 1. one or two rooms.  
☐ 2. three or four rooms.  
☐ 3. five or six rooms.  
☐ 4. seven or eight rooms.  
☐ 5. over eight rooms.
14. Do you live in a:  
☐ 1. one story home.  
☐ 2. two story home.  
☐ 3. three story home.  
☐ 4. apartment.  
☐ 5. mobile home.
15. Is the home in which you live:  
☐ 1. rented.  
☐ 2. owned.
16. Does your family eat breakfast together?  
☐ 1. regularly.  
☐ 2. sometimes.  
☐ 3. never.
17. Does your family eat lunch together?  
☐ 1. regularly.  
☐ 2. sometimes.  
☐ 3. never.
18. Does your family eat dinner together?  
☐ 1. regularly.  
☐ 2. sometimes.  
☐ 3. never.
19. Do you eat between meals?  
☐ 1. regularly.  
☐ 2. sometimes.  
☐ 3. never.
20. Do you drink coffee?  
☐ 1. regularly.  
☐ 2. sometimes.  
☐ 3. never.
21. Are you overweight?  
☐ 1. regularly.  
☐ 2. sometimes.  
☐ 3. never.
22. Do you diet?  
☐ 1. under doctor's instructions.  
☐ 2. without doctor's instructions.  
☐ 3. never.

23. Are you underweight?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
24. Is the "Basic Seven" or "Four Food Group" used for planning menus in your family?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
25. Do you help plan the daily menus for the family?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
26. Do you plan the menus for the family meals by yourself?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
27. Do you help prepare the meals?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
28. Do you cook breakfast?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
29. Do you cook lunch?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
30. Do you cook dinner?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
31. Do you wash the dishes?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. regularly.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. never.
32. Is your mother living at home?  
1. \_\_\_\_ Yes      2. \_\_\_\_ No
33. Is your father living at home?  
1. \_\_\_\_ Yes      2. \_\_\_\_ No



34. Do you live with your parents?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
35. Do you use your allowance or income from a job to buy your own clothes?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
36. Do you select your own clothes?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
37. Are you a church member?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
38. Do you attend church regularly?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
39. Do you attend church occasionally?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
40. Does your family say grace before meals?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
41. Do you worship with your family at an appointed hour during each day?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
42. Do you read the Bible regularly?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
43. Do you attend Sunday school or a church youth group regularly?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
44. Are you a member of a service group (example -- Girl Scouts)?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
45. Do you belong to any school organizations?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No
46. How often do you attend movies?  
\_\_\_\_ 1. once a week or more.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. once a month.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. six to twelve times a year.  
\_\_\_\_ 4. less than six times a year.  
\_\_\_\_ 5. never.
47. Do you dance?  
1. ☐ Yes      2. ☐ No

48. Do you date?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
49. Do you go "steady"?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
50. Can you enjoy being alone?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
51. Do you enjoy family recreation or family "get-to-gethers"?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
52. Are all the family members at home together at least one evening a week?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
53. Do you enjoy classical music?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
54. Do you enjoy popular music?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
55. Do you participate in outdoor activities?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
56. Does your family buy four or more "good" monthly or weekly magazines?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No
57. Do you have access to a home library of fifty or more "good" books?  
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

**DIRECTIONS:** The following items pertain to the home in which you live. Check yes with an X if you have those listed, check no with an X if you do not have them.

- |                       |                                 |                                |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 58. Electric lights   | 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| One or more bathrooms | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Flush type toilet     | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 59. Furnace           | 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Running cold water    | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Running hot water     | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> No |

60. Electric or gas refrigerator 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No  
 Air conditioning 3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No  
 Outdoor fireplace 5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No
61. Indoor fireplace 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No  
 Carpeting 3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No  
 Separate dining room 5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No
62. Draperies or curtains 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No  
 Conventional washing machine 3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No  
 Automatic washing machine 5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No
63. Clothes dryer 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No  
 Electric fan 3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No  
 Gas cooking range 5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No
64. Electric cooking range 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No  
 Electric food mixer 3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No  
 Electric food blender 5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No
65. Electric coffeemaker 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No  
 Electric toaster 3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No  
 Electric freezer 5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No
66. Electric deep fat fryer 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No  
 Electric grill 3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No  
 Electric knife sharpener 5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No
67. Electric frying pan 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No  
 Electric waffle iron 3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No  
 Power lawn mower 5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No

68. Television set

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

Radio

3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No

Record player

5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No

69. Radio in your own bedroom

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

Hi-fidelity or stereo  
phonograph

3. ☐ Yes 4. ☐ No

Tape recorder

5. ☐ Yes 6. ☐ No

## EXHIBIT E

May 3, 1962

Dear Homemaking Teacher--

I am mailing the questionnaires in a separate envelope. You will find enclosed return mail stamps and address sticker inside of the envelope with the required number of questionnaires.

It will take approximately one hour to administer the questionnaire to each class. If possible, the girls should use a pen to mark an X--all the questions should be answered with one answer. You may clarify points in the questionnaire if questions are asked. The typist made a typographical error on the first page---in the directions, the last word should be "you" not "your".

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Beverly Bade Dobrenski

## EXHIBIT F

May 30, 1962  
Adrian, Minnesota

Dear ,

I wish to express sincere thanks and appreciation to you and your students for cooperating with the recent data collection concerning the socio-economic backgrounds of girls in three-year vocational homemaking departments.

Very truly yours,

Beverly Bade Dobrenski